



APRIL 1972

Carolina Country

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

OVER 350 VARIETIES
TO CHOOSE FROM
Planting instructions included
in each order. Every plant
will be labeled.

ORDER
BY MAIL!

FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	\$.69 ea.
Spirea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Spirea Reensiana, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Hydrangea P. G., 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Mokorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.98 ea.
*Hypericum, 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft. -----	.39 ea.
*Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Hydrangea Arborea—1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
*American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
*Opopssum Haw, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.98 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2-1 ft. -----	.79 ea.

FLOWERING TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	\$.59 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.139 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.89 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.79 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.249 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Flowering Peach—2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Peppermint Flow. Peach 2 1/2-4 ft. -----	.89 ea.
dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
*Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangeana, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.139 ea.
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. -----	.129 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.

*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.249 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn— Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
*B. g. Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.169 ea.
*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.129 ea.
*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. -----	.249 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.398 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.

SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. -----	\$.39 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3-4 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.06 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.10 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.89 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.79 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft. -----	.495 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
Schweider Maple, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.449 ea.
*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.449 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.249 ea.
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Moran Locust, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.498 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.49 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft. -----	.89 ea.
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.129 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 3 to 4 ft. -----	.498 ea.
Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.49 ea.
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.49 ea.
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. -----	.249 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.39 ea.
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.69 ea.

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	\$.49 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.

Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.169 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.169 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Moorpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Moorpart Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.

Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.79 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. -----	.119 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.89 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. -----	.149 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.169 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.169 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.298 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.149 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. -----	.198 ea.
Moorpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Moorpart Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. -----	.98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	\$.29 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 ft. -----	.398 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. -----	.29 ea.

VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	\$.29 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.

REDS	TWO TONES	CLIMBERS	YELLOW	PINKS	WHITES
Red Radiance Better Times Crimson Glory Painsetta Mirandy	President Hoover Betty Upchurch Edith N. Perkins Contrast Candoso de Sastago	Cl. Blaze Red Cl. Red Tolimon Cl. Golden Charm Cl. Pink Radiance Cl. White Am. Beauty	Eclipse Golden Charm Peace Luxemburg Galden Dawn	Pink Radiance The Doctor Columbia Picture K. T. Marshall	K. A. Victoria Caledonia K. Louise Rex Anderson White Am. Beauty

*Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Grapes—Luttrell or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.59 ea.
*Vinca Minor Clumps -----	.06 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. -----	.19 ea.
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch -----	.29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch -----	.29 ea.
Eunonymus Coloratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.19 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. -----	.19 ea.
Eunonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. -----	.49 ea.
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. -----	.29 ea.



Carolina Country®

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Carolina Homemaker Editor

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J.C. Brown, Jr. General Manager

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April, 1972

How to Make Every Vote Count

On May 6, the date of North Carolina's 1972 primary elections, thousands of North Carolinians will have the right and the duty to vote for the first time.

The number of new voters should be larger than ever, because the primaries will be the first statewide elections held since the voting age was lowered to 18.

We disagree with political analysts who say the newly enfranchised voters will be, on the whole, as apathetic as older voters and will have little effect on the election's outcome.

We disagree because we find young people are more idealistic than their elders, yet more realistic when it comes to sizing up candidates, more concerned about issues than personalities, better informed as to how democracy works, more enthusiastic about exercising their new role in the electoral process and less likely to be swayed by campaign razzle-dazzle and rhetoric.

Thus, 1972 could prove a turning point in American politics. It could cause leaders and candidates of the two major parties to take the American electorate more seriously. It could cause them finally to state forthrightly, without ambiguity, what they stand for, and to address themselves to issues. If that happens, the Republican and Democratic parties, and all of us, will benefit because a viable, two-party system is fundamental to our democracy.

We hope that combination of idealism and realism we see in the new young voters is contagious. We hope it will infect voters of all ages, viewpoints and parties.

We hope it will move you to review carefully the information about candidates presented in Carolina Country this month before you go into the voting booth.

As a consumer-owner of an electric membership corporation, you owe it to yourself to know which of the candidates are friendly to your program, to determine who has and hasn't supported legislation favorable to rural electrification, and vote accordingly.

If you will do that, if you will weigh the issues, the candidates and their records, you will make every vote count for a better rural North Carolina and a better nation.

Jim Chaney

COVER— Because this is our primary election issue, it seems appropriate to feature on our cover, with his family, the man whose job so many candidates so eagerly seek. We won't know, of course, until after the November election who the next tenant of the Governor's Mansion will be. But we do know North Carolinians will long remember Governor Bob Scott, Jessie Rae Scott, their four daughters Meg, Mary, Susan and Jan and their son Kerr. The Bob Scotts are probably the largest family ever to live in the Mansion. No matter who wins in November, the Mansion will not house as many children, and possibly never will again. Bob Scott will be remembered, too, as a governor with spunk, imagination and gumption and as a man who got things done. Some have called him stubborn, even bullheaded, but none can say he lacks the courage of his convictions. A politician recently said of him: "Some people fuss him; in the years ahead they're going to realize most of the time he was right."

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CAROLINA COUNTRY APRIL 1972

Who They Are, Where They Stand Candidates for Governor

Thirteen candidates filed for Governor in the May 6 primary elections.

Secretary of State Thad Eure said that was the largest number of candidates for Governor in any election since the primary election act was passed in 1915.

Hargrove (Skipper) Bowles, H. Pat Taylor Jr., Zeb Vance Kitchin Dickson, Dr. Reginald Hawkins, Mrs. Nancy Roberts, Wilbur Hobby and Eugene Leggett filed for the Democratic nomination.

Jim Holshouser, Leroy Gibson, James Gardner and Thomas E. Chapell filed for the Republican nomination.

Arlis F. Pettyjohn and Bruce E. Burleson filed for the American Party nomination.

Shortly after the Feb. 21 deadline for filing, Mrs. Roberts, Charlotte author, and Burleson, also of Charlotte, announced they were withdrawing. (As Carolina Country went to press, too late to obtain his photo and statement, Burleson decided to stay in the race.)

Where do the remaining candidates stand on issues of concern to members of electric cooperatives? How would electric membership corporations fare if they were elected?

How do they view the make-up and role of the State Utilities Commission? Do they, or don't they, support EPIC and the right of EMCs to generate and transmit electricity?

Each candidate was given an opportunity to answer such questions.

Bowles and Taylor did so in a January Board meeting of N.C. Electric Membership Corporation, the statewide association of North Carolina's consumer-owned EMCs, as did Hugh Morton who withdrew before filing.

Holshouser, Dickson, Gibson, Hawkins, Gardner, Hobby, Leggett, Chapell and Pettyjohn were invited to give

their views in writing. Letters were sent first class to the addresses they gave the State Board of Elections. Each was requested to furnish, with the statement, a photograph and 100 words of biographical information.

The substance of what Taylor and Bowles said is presented in the order of their appearances before the N.C. EMC Board. Statements from other candidates who responded to Carolina Country's invitation by the time the magazine went to press are presented by party in the order in which they filed with the State Board of Elections.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Pat Taylor

H. Pat Taylor Jr. of Wadesboro. Attorney, lieutenant governor. Father was also lieutenant governor. Born Wadesboro April 1, 1924. B.S. and law degrees UNC-Chapel Hill. Served as first lieutenant in Marine Corps before returning to Wadesboro to practice law. Elected to General Assembly in 1954, he represented Anson County in the House for six terms. Speaker of the House 1965. Served and serves on numerous State boards and commissions. Elected lieutenant governor 1968. Methodist, married, three children. Voting record on rural electric issues: on three votes in 1963 House voted favorably three times.



Pat Taylor told the Board it would be in the best interest of the EMCs to elect him Governor because he came from the country and as a native and resident of a small town in a small county understood rural people, their problems and their electric cooperatives.

"We are a state of small towns and rural people," Taylor said, "and I believe that is ideal." But, he added, more must be done to improve the rural economy.

"I think it is incumbent on the government of North Carolina to stabilize rural areas so all the people don't move into urban centers . . .

"I've served about 16 years in the General Assembly and if I've ever done anything that wasn't in the interest of your organization and program, I don't remember it."

Taylor said he was not going to make any commitments he couldn't keep: "I'm not going to promise one thing and then, when I get elected, do another . . . I will not turn my back on our programs."

He said he saw enough people in the room who were going to vote for him to know that when they came to see him he would be responsive to them.

He described himself as a country lawyer who represented many clients of many interests.

"The law firm I was in represented Carolina Power & Light Company," he said, "but that has nothing to do with my politics." He reminded the EMC leaders he and his firm had also represented Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation of Wadesboro.

"As of the first of this year," he added, "neither I nor my firm represent any power company."

Taylor acknowledged there had been "some talk" that legislators he named to the House and Senate public utilities committees weren't friendly to electric cooperatives.

The facts are, he said, that in 1965, as Speaker of the House, he made 15 appointments to the House committee — five for electric cooperatives, five for power companies and five chosen by him to give balance to the committee.

In the 1969 and 1971 sessions, Taylor as lieutenant governor presided over the Senate. He said the Senate committee was more oriented to power companies but he had made it clear to electric co-op representatives

"I wouldn't let your program get hurt."

"As presiding officer in the General Assembly," he explained, I not only appointed committees but also decided what bills went to what committees. I could always have prevented your legislation from being sent to an unfriendly committee. North Carolina's EMCs were never treated unfairly by me in the three sessions I presided over the House or Senate.

"I don't want your support unless you feel I can help you. I feel that I can."

He said he "certainly would" support continuation of the 1965 statute which, among other things, gave electric cooperatives authority to general power upon a showing of convenience and necessity.

"I believe electricity is just as essential today as food, water and medical service," he commented. "The main interest of the Utilities Commission should be the people of North Carolina. The interests of the people come ahead of the EMCs, CP&L, Duke or anybody else."

"I would not appoint anyone to the Utilities Commission without first consulting and discussing it with you. I am not going to make any commitments to you as to whom I'd appoint, because I feel to do so would be wrong. But I don't think you have anything to worry about in the appointments I would make . . ."

Regarding EPIC (Electric Power in Carolina), organized by North Carolina's electric cooperatives and Electricities to generate and transmit the power necessary to assure their consumers and the state of adequate, low-cost electricity, he said: "If I were Governor, I would do everything possible to assure you had an adequate supply of power and that you got it at a reasonable cost."

Taylor cited his appointment of Mrs. John A. Winfield to succeed her late husband on the State Board of Assessment as an example of an appointment which benefits electric cooperatives. "That board," Taylor noted, "directly affects your program and I can't think of anybody more dedicated to your interests than Mrs. Winfield."

Skipper Bowles

Hargrove (Skipper) Bowles, Jr. of Greensboro, State senator, businessman. Born Union County Nov. 16, 1919. Educated Monroe public schools and UNC-Chapel Hill. Veteran World War II. Director State Department of Conservation and Development under Gov. Sanford 1961-63 and helpful in securing passage of legislation beneficial to electric cooperatives. Chairman Board of Conservation and Development 1963-65. House of Representatives General Assembly 1968-69. State Senate for two terms until he resigned to campaign for Governor. Distinguished Citizen Award 1964 for leadership in economic development of North Carolina. Other awards for civic, charitable and public service. Boards of trustees of several charitable and educational institutions. Mason, Shriner, Methodist. Married, four children.



Skipper Bowles told N.C. EMC directors the program he would carry out if elected Governor would "make North Carolina a better place . . . for everyone." He asked for their support in achieving his goals.

"I want to increase the per capita income in this state," he said, "thereby increasing the money the State has to work with without raising taxes."

He explained this could be accomplished by improving farm income, helping the tourist industry attract more visitors to the state and helping the 80 out of 100 children who start but don't finish high school learn a trade to earn a living.

Training for employment is important not only to the economy of the state and the young people but to industrial development, he said, because industries give high consideration to the availability of trained workers when they choose a plant site. He had found this to be true, he said, during the four and a half years he headed the Department of Conservation and Development and traveled around the nation trying to bring industry into rural North Carolina.

"You want a Governor who will take a clear cut position," he said. "I have never had saddle sores because of riding the fence on any issue . . . I take a stand . . ."

"We're going to win this campaign but we cannot without your votes and help. I'd like to win it holding hands with you . . . I don't have the support of CP&L or Duke Power, so you can lay that to rest. As to the banks, some bankers are supporting me, but I will not be obligated to the banks and all the money I receive will be reported."

In other comments and in answers to questions, Bowles said:

—He would appoint to the Utilities Commission "the most competent person I can find who will represent all the people and serve . . . a fair-minded person . . . I'm going to consult with my friends. I'm going to consult with you. You'll have a chance to be heard."

—He supports the EPIC concept and the right of electric cooperatives to generate their own power: "When I look at the projected needs for power, it seems to me the power companies are going to have a job providing it . . . There's no law that says a business or individual can't have his own generator. And I can see no difference between that and the EMCs generating power for their needs."

—He would keep in effect those provisions of the 1965 Act which authorize EMCs to generate power: "I see no reason why the people of North Carolina would want to change the law whereby you would be prohibited from generating your own power. You should have the same right to do that as the power companies."

—"Picking competent people for jobs is the key to a good administration. I have that experience."

—"To improve farm income, we've got to increase agricultural exports. I think we need to support the research at N.C. State University much stronger than we do now." We also, he added, must increase food processing in the state and interest firms in the food processing field to establish plants in North Carolina.

—To end racial discord, obey the law, don't fan the racial fire, talk out our problems. There is no easy way but we must keep working on the problem.

—"I was co-chairman of the board of the first school for the mentally retarded in the state . . . I have a lot of compassion for the mentally retarded. We're going to have to do all we can to

see they get as good a break as they're capable of handling. The first priority ... is career education because this is the key to raising the per capita income ... Then we'll have the additional money to make better provision for the mentally retarded."

—He favors the idea of limiting campaign spending but doesn't believe a limit set by law would accomplish its purpose: "We're going to spend whatever we get, but we're going to be honest about it; we're going to report it ... I'm not for sale."

—"I'm not going to run for any other office after my four years as Governor ... I will not need to worry about pleasing people in order to get them to vote for me for something else. I'm going into the Governor's Office ... to call the shots as I see them."

—"I've made up my mind there's going to be a new day in the Highway Commission ... We're going to get some roads paved."

—"I'm absolutely, positively opposed to any increase in taxes."

VOTING RECORDS

Three gubernatorial candidates — Gardner, Holshouser and Taylor — have voting records on rural electric legislation.

Gardner, while in Congress, voted unfavorably three times on three roll call votes. The effect of his votes was to deny funding for the urgently needed Dickey-Lincoln Dam — a hydroelectric project considered vital by consumer-owned electric systems.

Holshouser and Taylor voted favorably three times on three recorded votes in the 1963 General Assembly. Two of the votes were on legislation sponsored by electric membership corporations to protect their territories from invasion by other power suppliers. The third was on a power company sponsored attempt to restrict the EMCs' right to generate electricity.

In the 1965 General Assembly, three roll call votes were taken in the Senate and two in the House on legislation sponsored by both the EMCs and power companies to adopt a territorial protection act.

Holshouser voted favorably on both roll calls in the House. Taylor was Speaker of the House that session; the Speaker does not vote except to break a tie.

No roll call votes on rural electric issues were taken during Bowles' terms in the General Assembly. The other gubernatorial candidates have not served in the General Assembly or Congress and thus no voting records.

Zeb Vance K. Dickson

Zeb Vance Kitchen Dickson of Eden. Educator. Born Alleghany County July 24, 1908; moved to Ashe County at age one. Graduated from high school as president and second highest in class. Bachelor's and master's degrees Appalachian State University. Teacher and principal most of adult life. Active in civic affairs. Lions Club, Knights of Pythias, Moose Lodge. Served as president local unit of N.C. Assn. of Educators and chairman local legislative committee. Methodist. Married, three children, six grandchildren.



Zeb Vance Kitchen Dickson sent the following statement:

"I have long felt that Electric Membership Corporations have rendered invaluable service to the people of rural North Carolina. I was born and reared in a remote rural section of the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina where during my early years there were no paved roads, electricity or telephone service.

"Through the efforts of the rural electric co-ops, the entire face of the 'Lost Provinces' have been completely changed. We now have electricity and telephone service where there was none. It is hard to imagine just what this has meant to me personally and to the many people living in those remote areas.

"As Governor of North Carolina I shall use my influence with diligence and dispatch to preserve the rights and privileges granted to the EMCs under the law and shall assist them in any way possible in extending the services they provide for people who would not have it otherwise.

"This statement is not meant to reflect in any way upon the efficiency and effectiveness of the services which have been rendered and are being rendered by the major power companies. It seems to me that the services of the co-ops only implement the services of the power companies and that these companies should lend their support and influence toward any effective means of securing extended services to the people of the rural areas who generally have a low income. These people should be furnished electricity at the lowest rate commensurate with sound progress."

Reginald Hawkins

Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins of Charlotte. Dentist, civic leader. Born Nov. 11, 1923, Beaufort, N.C. Holds B.S. and B.D. degrees from Johnson C. Smith University, D.D.S. from Howard University. Practicing dentist since 1948; ordained Presbyterian minister since 1956. Captain Army Dental Corps 1951-53. Board chairman Southeastern Regional Investment Corp.; vice chairman Eastern N.C. Development Corp.; past president Old North State Dental Society and Charlotte Dental Society; first black gubernatorial in a Democratic primary (N.C. 1968); lecturer. Honors: NAACP, National Dental Society, honorary LL.D., National Medical Assn., award for civic and civil rights activities. Married, four children.



Dr. Hawkins' statement:

"Inasmuch as I believe that the rural electrification cooperatives in North Carolina have played and can continue to play a very vital role in helping to provide electrification for many of our citizens at non-profit rates, I feel that, as Governor, I would be highly supportive of efforts designed to ensure greater support for the EPIC Plan so that better service at lower costs can be provided to citizens desirous of affiliation with such systems.

"I am opposed to further attempts at gaining monopolistic control over all public utilities and especially so when certain monopolistically-oriented companies enjoy tremendous tax breaks ultimately disadvantageous to our citizens.

"We indeed need competition in delivery of electrical power here in North Carolina and we need to be especially concerned about the rising rates of such services. Often those rates are increasing so rapidly that many of our citizens will soon be confronted not only with a general power crisis, as the population expands, but also with an economic crisis.

"Thus, as Governor, I would support those activities designed to provide better service at lower rates to consumers, to develop better services, including whatever generators may be

needed, and to maintain vital competition. I would appoint a Regulatory Board representative of those companies and organizations concerned about electric power and I would add to that Board representative citizens who are definitely, in the final analysis, our greatest concern because they are the consumers.

"We must move so that the buyers will beware and the consumers will be safeguarded. I would definitely support programs to safeguard the rights of consumers and, thereby, help improve the standard of living for all North Carolinians."

Wilbur Hobby

Wilbur Hobby of Durham and Raleigh. President of North Carolina State AFL-CIO. Veteran of Navy service in World War II and Korea. Graduate U.S. Armed Forces Institute. Majored in political science and labor economics at Duke University 1952-55. Member President's Educational Advisory Committee for North Carolina, Governor's Committee on State Goals and Policies, 1972 N.C. Democratic Platform Committee. Former member N.C. Democratic Executive Committee. Recently honored at testimonial dinner at which over \$9,000 was raised to provide scholarships for needy children in Israel. Joined Tobacco Workers International Union, Local 183 August 1946; still a member. President Durham Central Labor Union 1955-58. Editor Durham Labor Journal 1955-58. Married, six children, three grandchildren.



Wilbur Hobby said: "My position on the regulation of electric companies in North Carolina is clear and unequivocal. I believe our State Utilities Commission must represent the interests of the average consumer. When I am elected Governor, I will appoint one representative from the power companies, one from the electric cooperatives and three genuine consumer representatives . . . I further believe North Carolina's electric cooperatives have the right to generate and transmit electric power. I will resist any legislative initiatives to hinder the exercise of this right.

Gene Leggett of Harkers Island did not respond.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Jim Holshouser

James E. (Jim) Holshouser Jr. of Boone. Attorney, civic leader, State legislator. Born Oct. 8, 1934, Watauga County. Graduate Appalachian High, Davidson College, UNC Law School. Member House of Representatives, General Assembly, 1962; re-elected 1964, 1968, 1970. Served three terms as Republican state chairman. Winner of both national and state Jaycee Freedom Guard Award and Watauga Young Man of Year award. Named by President Nixon 1969 to American Bicentennial Commission. Served on board Davidson College Alumni Assn., UNC Law Alumni Assn. and board of Lees McRae College. Presbyterian. Married, a daughter. Voting record on rural electric issues: On three votes in 1963 House voted favorably three times; on two votes in 1965 House voted favorably twice.



Jim Holshouser said North Carolina must look ahead if we are to have adequate, dependable power.

"While North Carolina has not experienced the severe power shortages seen in other states in recent years," Holshouser said in a written statement, "it is obvious that there is a growing electric power demand in our state.

"Our Utilities Commission must encourage the development of an adequate power supply by all segments of the power industry, recognizing at the same time the need to maintain the best environmental quality possible.

"I believe that the Utilities Commission should represent a broad segment of the public interest, including professional expertise, consumer representation, and representatives of all segments of the power industry.

"It is also obvious that North Carolina must look ahead to be sure that we will have an adequate power supply on a continuing basis.

"Our Utilities Commission is already unable to keep up with the work load demanded of it. Therefore, as Governor I will establish a special study commission to provide the necessary information concerning future power needs and suggestions as to the possible alternatives in meeting those needs.

"Obviously, our basic aim must always be to provide adequate electric power to every family and business in North Carolina at the lowest possible rate."

James C. Gardner

James C. Gardner of Rocky Mount, former Congressman, businessman. Born Rocky Mount April 8, 1933. Attended Rocky Mount schools and N.C. State University. Vice president Gardner Dairy Products 1957 to 1962 when he co-founded Hardee's Food Systems Inc. and became its executive vice president. Elected to Congress 1966; ran for Governor 1966. Past president, board chairman Southern Sports Corp., which brought professional basketball (Carolina Cougars) to North Carolina. Former president American Basketball Assn. Founded and headed Carolando Corp. President, board chairman Family Inns of America, Inc. Board member Florida Food Systems, Inc. and Modular Corp. of America. Jaycees Distinguished Service Award. Voting record on rural electric issues: See "Voting Records" box on page 6.



James C. Gardner's statement:

"I would like to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the efforts of North Carolina's Electric Membership Corporations. The EMCs perform a service that is essential to the well-being of thousands of North Carolina families.

"I applaud the development of consumer-owned taxpaying cooperatives. It is my belief that wherever electric cooperatives can illustrate that their operations will be of benefit to the community, then they should have the right to proceed.

"We must work constantly toward expanding and improving the utilities offered to the public. Such a task will demand the efforts of all concerned the government, consumer-owned cooperatives, investor-owned companies, and the people. In light of the present and future power demand, we can only deplore indulgence in self interest."

Leroy Gibson of Jacksonville and Thomas E. Chappell of Greensboro did not respond.

(continued on page 13)

The Election and Your Electric Co-Op

Candidates for the U.S. Congress



Senator B. Everett Jordan will face three Democratic challengers in the May 6 primary elections, and three Republicans will compete May 6 for the right to challenge him in November.

Jordan is running for re-election on his record of 14 years service as one of the most active and influential members of the U.S. Senate.

Twenty-one Democrats, 12 Republicans and two members of the American Party have filed for North Carolina's 11 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Heavy voting is expected in the Fourth, Seventh and Ninth Congressional Districts.

In the Fourth, six Democrats and a Republican have filed for the House seat incumbent Democratic Rep. Nick Galifianakis is leaving to run for the Senate.

In the Seventh, three Democrats, two Republicans and Alvis Ballard seek to succeed retiring Democratic Rep. Alton Lennon.

In the Ninth, two Democrats and two Republicans hope to succeed retiring Republican Rep. Charles R. Jonas.

Candidates unopposed in the May 6 primary include:

Rep. Walter B. Jones in the First District; Rep. Wilmer Mizell and Brooks Hays in the Fifth; Rep. Richardson Preyer in the Sixth; Rep. Earl B. Ruth and Richard S. Clark in the Eighth; Rep. James T. Broyhill in the Tenth, and Rep. Roy A. Taylor in the Eleventh.

So that you may know for whom you're voting, *Carolina Country* asked each candidate for Congress (Senate and House) to submit a photograph and not more than 100 words of information about himself. The request was made in letters sent first class, shortly after each filed, to the addresses the candidates gave to the State Board of Elections.

The biographical sketches that follow were based on information received from the candidate. Every effort was made to give each equal treatment. The fact that one candi-

date's sketch may be briefer than another's does not necessarily mean one has accomplished more than the other, but only that one supplied a briefer biography.

Where a candidate did not respond by the time this issue of *Carolina Country* went to press (Feb. 29), his name and address will be listed with a notation, "Reply not received."

Incumbents are listed first. Otherwise, candidates are listed in the order in which they filed with the State Board of Elections.

U.S. SENATE

Democratic Party

B. EVERETTE JORDAN

of Saxapahaw, incumbent. Alumnus of Rutherford College and Trinity College (now Duke). In 14 years of service in U.S. Senate has become a Senate leader. Now in top third in seniority, he chairs more committees, joint committees and subcommittees than any other member of Congress. Since coming to the Senate in 1958, he has authored, helped write or co-sponsored much of the legislation enacted on education, agriculture and environment. Recently co-sponsored with Senator Chiles of Florida and others a resolution that REA loan funds impounded by the Administration should be released. Voting record on rural electric legislation 80 percent favorable to electric cooperatives.



NICK GALIFIANAKIS

of Durham. Currently member of Congress, elected from Fourth District 1966. Born Durham July 22, 1928. A.B. Duke 1951, law degree Duke 1953. Active duty as Mar-



ine Corps officer 1953-56, now officer in Marine Corps Reserve. Assistant professor business law at Duke until 1967. Represented Durham County in General Assembly 1961-65. In Congress, is chairman of committees on judiciary and mental institutions; vice chairman of committees on appropriations, finance and education. Married, two daughters, son. Voting record in Congress consistently unfavorable to consumer electric systems. See voting record on page 13.

Voting record in General Assembly (for issues see box on page 6): in 1963, voted unfavorably three times on three roll call votes on rural electric legislation; in 1965, voted favorably twice but the 1965 legislation was sponsored by power companies as well as EMCs.

JOE BROWN

of Greensboro. Political activist, vice president and director Southern Mechanical Products Co., Greensboro. Born Union Grove Jan. 21, 1941. Graduated West Yadkin High 1959. In Army 1960-62. Completed two-year business management study at Guilford College. Fireman City of Greensboro three years. Chief organizer and chairman ACT (Americans Concerned About Today) conservative political action organization. Baptist. Married, two sons.



EUGENE (GENE) GRACE

of Durham, M.D., Chief of Eye Surgery at Watts Hospital, works with the Commission and Association for the Blind. He is Surgeon for the Rehabilitation Center. Served as Vice President Association of Surgeons, Southern Railway System. Gene is third vice



president Durham Lions Club, Zone Chairman and has chaired several committees. A director of N.C. Heart Assn. President and Chairman of the Moore Publishing Co. and Kale Housing Inc.; publisher of The Carolina Financial Times; author of "Rx for America." Born Madison County Dec. 12, 1927. Lives on farm. Married, four children.

Republican Party

WILLIAM H. BOOE of Charlotte. Attorney. Age 50. Charlotte public schools, UNC-Chapel Hill, UNC Law School. Admitted to Bar 1950 and actively engaged in practice of law since. Served three and half years in armed forces World War II. Member Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education. Presbyterian. Married, two daughters.



JESSE HELMS of Raleigh, executive vice president of WRAL-TV Raleigh, known for his TV editorials. A 50-year-old native of Monroe, graduate Wake Forest College and World War II Navy veteran. Former city editor Raleigh Times, news director WRAL Radio, executive director N.C. Bankers Assn; member Raleigh City Council four years. Deacon and Sunday School teacher Hayes Barton Baptist Church; Honored by Southern Baptist Convention for work with crippled children and in community relations. Married, three children. Position on REA as indicated by broadcasts: unfavorable.



JAMES C. (JIM) JOHNSON, JR. of Concord, attorney, member State Legislature; 36, Greensboro native. Graduate of East Tennessee State University and Wake Forest Law School. Law clerk U.S. Federal Court 1962-63; judge domestic relations and juvenile court 1963-66. State Jaycees vice president 1966-68. Jay-



cees Distinguished Service award 1965 and one of three outstanding young men in state 1966. County attorney 1963-67. Elected to General Assembly '66, '68, '70. Married, three children

U.S. HOUSE FIRST DISTRICT

Counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

Democratic Party

WALTER B. JONES of Farmville, Incumbent. Unopposed.

Republican Party

MACK HOWARD of Greenville. Attorney; 32-year-old native of Deep Run community in Lenoir County. Graduate Deep Run High, U.S. Military Academy at West Point and Wake Forest University Law School. For the past year he served in the Pentagon as Legislative Counsel to the Secretary of the Army on Congressional matters. Before resigning in January, he had attained the rank of major. Currently associated with Mrs. Nelson B. Crisp in her law practice. Married, a daughter.



J. JORDAN BONNER of Rt. 1, Hertford, 26, Graduated Perquimans High School 1963; in Air Force until 1967. B.A. in sociology N.C. State U. 1970. Worked with Pasquotank-Perquimans-Camden-Chowan District Health Dept. Returned to N.C. State U. Jan. 71 for graduate studies. Took job Aug. 71 with President's Council to Hire Veterans.



A Lovely Thing

I like to write of a lovely thing:
A yellow flower blooming in spring,
A lovely sparrow flying high
With a scarlet cloud to guide it by
The leaves of corn when they unfold,
The autumn leaves all bright and bold,
A swirling pool all trimmed in gold
An old love tale that's never been told.

Edward L. Allen
Rt. 6, Burnsville

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties: Caswell, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Vance, Warren and Wilson.

Democratic Party

L.H. FOUNTAIN of Tarboro, incumbent, attorney, former State senator. Born Edgecombe County April 23, 1913. First elected to Congress 1952, dean of N.C. Congressional delegation. Bachelor's and law degrees UNC-Chapel Hill. Admitted to Bar 1936. Served four years in Army in World War II. Member State Senate 1947-52. Chairman House Government Operation's intergovernmental operations subcommittee investigating prescription drug safety and administrative costs of Medicare and Medicaid. Founder and member Local, State, Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Winner N.C. Citizens Assn. Distinguished Public Service Award 1971. Presbyterian. Married, a daughter. See voting record, page 13.



HOWARD N. LEE, of Chapel Hill. Mayor of Chapel Hill; civic leader; vice chairman of State Democratic Executive Committee until he resigned to run for Congress. Reply and photo not received.

Republican Party

ERICK P. LITTLE of Wilson. Unopposed.

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties: Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Onslow, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.

Democratic Party

DAVID N. HENDERSON of Wallace incumbent, attorney and former judge. Born Onslow County April 16, 1921. Graduate Wallace High, Davidson College and UNC Law School. Served in World War II in Air Force in India, China, Okinawa; discharged as major



1946. Assistant general counsel House Committee on Education 1951-52. Duplin County solicitor 1954-58 and judge 1958-60. Elected to Congress 1960. Member and vice chairman House Post Office and Civil Service Committee; chairman subcommittee on manpower and civil service; member Committee on Public Works. Board of Trustees Mount Olive College. Board of Presidential Advisors Campbell College. Married, three sons. See Voting record, page 13.

JOSEPH EDWARDS of Mount Olive. Information requested but not received by press time.

(No Republican candidate filed).

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties: Chatham, Durham, Randolph and Wake.

Democratic Party

(Incumbent, Rep. Nick Galifianakis is vacating the Fourth District House seat to run for U.S. Senate).

CHARLES D. BULLOCK of Rt. 1, Knightdale, businessman. Born July 11, 1927 Franklin County but later moved to Wake County. Graduated from Knightdale High 1945; entered N.C.



State but dropped out to join the Marines. Spent two tours in the Marine Corps, the latter during the Korean war. Since then has worked for himself, first farming and running "for hire" trucks, later adding seeding and grading. Formed own company, Bullock Seeding Service Inc. Acquired land and built mobile home park. Now operates Bullocks Mobile Home Parks and Sales. Married, two children.

JYLES (JACK) COGGINS of Raleigh, State senator. Born Jan. 10, 1921. Reared on farm. UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. State and Duke. Won 10 combat decorations as Marine Corps pilot in World War



II. Builder and developer. Elected to State Senate in 1965 after serving two years in N.C. House. Vice chairman N.C. Capital Planning Commission, Chairman State Planning Commission, Chairman State Advisory Committee on School Construction. He has been chairman or member of eight State councils, commissions and committees. Board of directors N.C. Chapter Arthritic and Rheumatism Foundation, Wake Mental Health Assn. and Wake Vocational and Sheltered Workshop. Member numerous fraternal, civic, trade, professional and business organizations. Married, Five children.

ARCHIE A. MCMILLAN of Raleigh. Attorney, former State legislator. Born Raleigh Jan. 28, 1920. Alumnus of Wake Forest University and Duke Law School. President Senior Class at Wake Forest. Captain Marine Corps 1941-46. Has practiced law in Raleigh since 1953 in firm of McMillan & McMillan. Served 10 years in General Assembly as a Wake County member of the House 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967 and 1969. Baptist. Married, four daughters and son.



W E N S E GRABAREK of Durham, certified public accountant, former mayor. Bachelor and masters degree in accountancy. Came to Durham 30 years ago. Drafted into Army as private, served five years in World War II, discharged as captain with three battle stars and Bronze Star. Served on boards Research Triangle Park, County Health, Watts Hospital, Durham Academy, Chamber of Commerce, League of Municipalities, Cancer Society, etc. Former president Durham Jaycees and Kiwanis Club. Durham City councilman 1957-61. Mayor of Durham 1963-69. Baptist. Married, four children. EMC member. Urges immediate release of \$107 million in frozen REA loan funds.



IKE ANDREWS of Siler City. Attorney, State legislator. Born Chatham County Sept. 2, 1925. Combat service Field Artillery World War II in Europe; master sergeant; awarded Bronze Star and Purple Heart. B.S. and law degrees UNC-Chapel Hill. In General Assembly, as Senator 1959, as Representative 1961, 1967, 1969, 1971. House majority leader and Speaker pro tem 1971. Member 1971 Governor's Commission on Higher Education. Member board of governors of new higher education system (grouping all state universities under one agency). member board of trustees and executive committee UNC. Practices law in Siler City. Baptist. Married, two daughters.



WILLIAM A. (BILL) CREECH of Raleigh. Attorney. Former U.S. Senate committee counsel. Born Aug. 5, 1925, Smithfield. A.B. in political science UNC-Chapel Hill 1948. Post graduate studies University of Oslo, Georgetown U., Foreign Service Institute, City of London School; J.D. law degree Georgetown U. Law School 1958. Now practicing lawyer in Raleigh. Professional experience includes service as chief counsel and staff member several U.S. Senate committees, economic officer U.S. Embassy London. Public and civic service — chairman, president or member more than 20 council associations, societies, commission including chairman N.C. Bar Association Committee on Mental Health. Author articles for various professional journals; recipient of several awards. Methodist. Married, two children.



Republican Party

JACK HAWKE of Raleigh. Unopposed.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Wilkes.

Republican Party

WILMER D. MIZELL of Winston-Salem, incumbent. Unopposed.

Democratic Party

BROOKS HAYS of Winston-Salem. Unopposed.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties: Alamance, Guilford and Rockingham.

Democratic Party

RICHARDSON PREYER of Greensboro, incumbent. Unopposed.

American Party

LYNWOOD BULLOCK of Greensboro. Unopposed.

(No Republican candidate filed.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties: Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, New Hanover and Robeson.

Democratic Party

Incumbent, Rep. Alton Lennon did not file for re-election.

HECTOR

McGEACHY of Fayetteville, State senator, attorney. Graduated from Fayetteville High School 1934, Davidson College 1938, UNC Law School 1941. Infantry captain with Eighth Division; awarded Bronze Star, Combat Infantryman's Badge, four battle stars. Member State Senate five regular and three special sessions; Senate President Pro Tem 1969-71. Chairman Legislative Research Commission and chairman Legislative Services Commission 1969-71. Past national chairman U.S. Jaycees. Board of Visitors St. Andrews Presbyterian College. Kiwanis Club; Mason; Shriner; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars. Presbyterian. Married.



CHARLES G. ROSE III of Fayetteville, attorney, civic leader. Grandfather and father served in General Assembly. Born Aug. 10, 1939. Educated Fayetteville public schools. Graduate of Davidson College and UNC Law School. Past president North Carolina YDC. Presented Distinguished Service Award by Cape Fear Jaycees in 1970 and elected this year by N.C. Jaycees as one of five outstanding young men in state. Member board of directors Lumbee Bank, Pembroke; chairman Cumberland County Mental Authority, president Cumberland chapter N.C. Symphony Society. Chief District Court prosecutor for Cumberland and Hoke counties three and a half years. Kiwanian. Presbyterian. Married, a son.



DORAN BERRY of Fayetteville, attorney, former solicitor. Born Whiteville 1929, moved to Fayetteville 1940. Graduated from UNC Law School 1953. Senior partner Berry and Berry law firm. Served in Air Force as legal officer. Superior Court solicitor Cumberland and Hoke counties 1967-70. Organized Inter-Agency Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and drug crisis center. Acting president N.C. Drug Action Assn., member Organized Crime Prevention Council, director Falcon Children's Home foundation. Honored by Eastern District Sertoma 1971. Baptist. Married, three sons.



First Shades of Spring

I saw spring shyly peeking out
Through brown leaves in the mud
A tiny flash of yellow gold
Caught in a crocus bud.
I saw spring on a willow limb
Where a playful breeze caressed
The down feathers, crimson red
Upon a robin's breast.
And in the cool shade by the wall
Caught in a green leafed net
I saw the royal purple of
One early violet.

Virginia Midgett
Rt. 1, Sneads Ferry

Republican Party

WILLIAM M. (BILL) NIXON of Barnesville. Reply not received.

JERRY C. SCOTT of Whiteville, 33, native Fayetteville. Former director of finance for Republican Party in state. Graduate Whiteville High; B.S. in social studies Campbell College. Teacher Columbus County schools 1965-69. Former employee Whiteville Tobacco Co. and Reigal Paper Co. Worked with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service before resigning to manage 1970 Congressional campaign for R. Frank Everett.



American Party

ALVIS H. BALLARD of Rt. 4, Wilmington. Unopposed

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties: Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union and Yadkin.

Republican Party

EARL B. RUTH of Salisbury, incumbent. Unopposed.

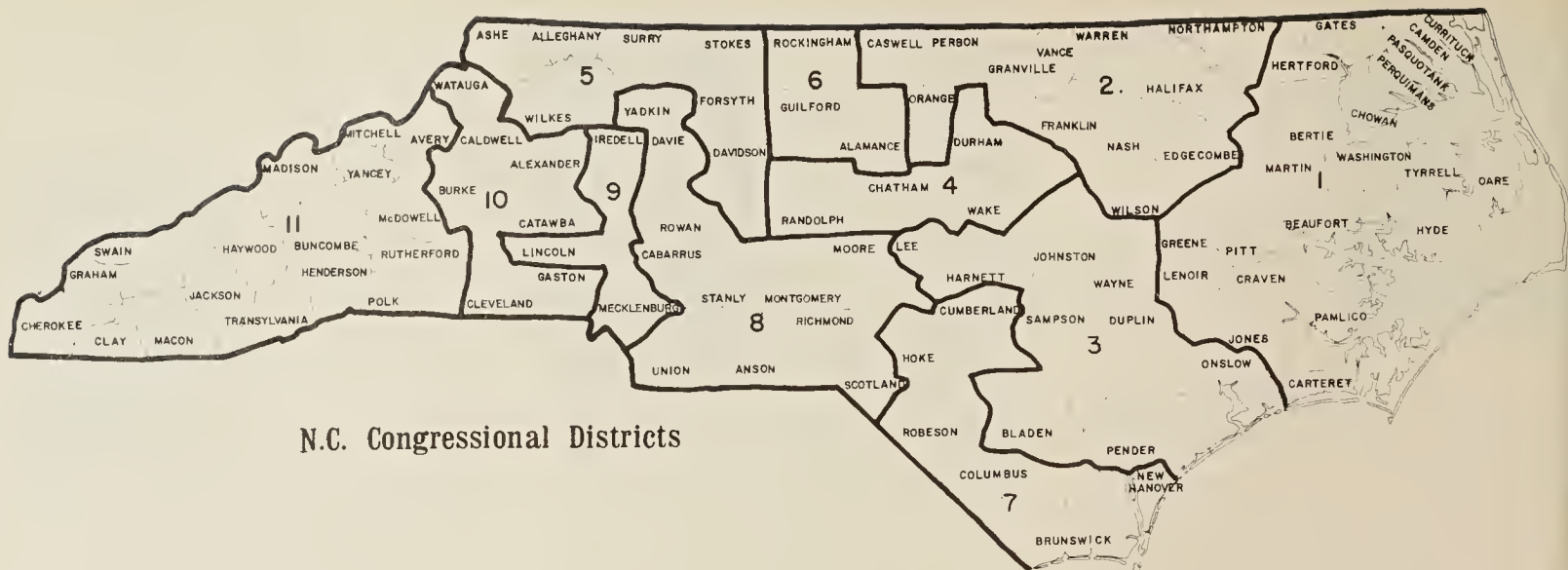
HOW THEY VOTED

Congressman Jones of Farmville and Congressional candidates Coggins and McMillan of Raleigh and McGeachy of Fayetteville have voted on rural electric legislation in the General Assembly.

Jones, as a State Senator in 1965, voted favorably three times on three roll call votes. Coggins voted unfavorably twice and favorably once in the 1963 House and favorably twice in the 1965 Senate (on the third roll call he is recorded as not voting). McMillan is recorded as not voting once, unfavorably once and "present" (neither favorable nor unfavorable) in the 1963 House and favorably twice in the 1965 House. McGeachy voted unfavorably once and favorably twice in the 1965 Senate.

In 1963, two of the votes in the House were on legislation sponsored by electric cooperatives to protect their territories from invasion by other power suppliers. The third was on a power company attempt to restrict the co-ops' right to generate electricity. The roll call votes relating to the same issues were taken in the 1963 Senate.

In 1965, the votes were on legislation sponsored by both the power companies and the co-ops to adopt a territorial protection act.



N.C. Congressional Districts

Democratic Party

RICHARD S. CLARK of Monroe. Unopposed.

NINTH DISTRICT

Counties: Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg.

Republican Party

(Rep. Charles R. Jonas did not file for re-election).

G R A E M YATES of Charlotte. Businessman. Reared on truck farm in North Florida, moved to Charlotte in 1948. Graduate Ringling School of Art, Sarasota, Fla. Former executive vice president printing concern. Currently president Graem Yates,



Marketing. World War II veteran of 29 combat missions over Germany. Rotarian. President Men's Camellia Club, Charlotte; director N.C. Camellia Society. Nationally accredited camellia show judge. Methodist. Married, three children, one grandchild.

JAMES G. MARTIN

of Davidson, county commissioner, college professor. Born Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11, 1935. Graduate Davidson College; Ph.D. from Princeton University. Associate professor of chemistry at Davidson College. Currently serving third consecutive term on Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners; was chairman of board 1967 and 1971. A founder and first chairman of Central Piedmont Regional Council of Local Governments; past president N.C. Assn. of County Commissioners; vice chairman National Service to Regional Councils of Local Government; active in various community organizations. Presbyterian. Married, three children.



JACK H. FIRPO of Charlotte. Reply not received.

TENTH DISTRICT

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Watauga.

Republican Party

JAMES F. BROYHILL of Lenoir, incumbent. Unopposed

Democratic Party

PAUL L. BECK of Lenoir. Unopposed.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties: Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey.

Democratic Party

ROY A. TAYLOR of Black Mountain, incumbent. Unopposed.

Republican Party

JESSE LEDBETTER of Asheville. Unopposed.

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DICKEY-LINCOLN

The chart showing voting records of members of the U.S. House of Representatives lists eight roll call votes on Dickey-Lincoln.

Dickey-Lincoln is a hydroelectric project vitally needed in New England where electric rates are among the highest in the nation and consumer-owned electric systems suffer from very high power costs.

The project would introduce low cost federal power into the New England area for the first time. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and consumer-owned electrics support the project. Investor-owned electrics and their Edison Institute lobbyists oppose it.

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VOTING RECORDS OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

Key: Y-Yea; N-Nay; P-Paired for;
X-Paired Against; O-Not Voting

Votes in color considered favorable
to electric cooperatives

	Fountain	Henderson	Taylor	Broyhill	Galifianakis	Jones	Mizell	Preyer	Ruth
To restore loan-making authority to REA adminis.trato	Y								
To override veto of above legislation.	Y								
To recommit TVA selfpfinancing.	N								
TVA self-financing.	Y								
TVA self-financing.	Y								
1960 Public Works appropriations.	Y								
To override veto of above.	Y								
Revised Public Works appropriations.	Y								
To override veto of above.	Y								
To recommit Area Redevelopment Bill.	N	N	N						
Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	Y	Y						
Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	N	Y						
Generation facilities for Hanford reactor.	N	Y	N						
Effort to oppose Hanford generation.	Y	N	Y						
To strike out Colorado project funds.	N	N	Y						
Funds for Colorado project lines.	Y	Y	Y						
For one generator unit at Hanford.	N	Y	N						
To prohibit generation at Hanford.	Y	N	Y						
To disagree with Senate on Hanford.	N	O	Y						
Not to agree with Senate on Hanford.	N	X	Y						
To recommit PublicWorks Bill.	Y	Y	Y						
Passage of Public Works Bill.	Y	Y	Y	Y					
Not to authorize Knowles (Montana) project	Y	O	Y	Y					
To delete Dickey-Lincoln project.	Y	Y	Y	Y					
To include Dickey-Lincoln project.	N	N	N	N					
Planning funds for Dickey-Lincoln.	N	N	N	N					
To knock out Dickey-Lincoln funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
To continue Dickey-Lincoln planning.	X	N	N	N	N	Y			
To restore Dickey-Lincoln Funds	X	N	N	N	N	Y			
To continue Dickey-Lincoln planning	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
To eliminate Dickey-Lincoln funds.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Number of Votes	31	22	22	10	5	5	2	2	2
Number Favorable	17	10	5	1	0	4	0	1	0
Number Unfavorable	14	12	17	9	5	1	2	1	2
Percentage Favorable	55	45	23	10	0	80	0	50	0

VOTING RECORD OF SENATOR JORDAN

Key: Y-Yea, N-Nay. Votes in color
considered favorable to electric
cooperatives.

Humphrey-Price - to restore loan-making authority to REA administrator.	Y
To override veto of Humphrey-Price Bill	Y
To kill TVA Self-Financing Bill.	N
Public Works Appropriation for 1960.	Y
Public Works Appropriation Bill for 1960, reduced 2.5 percent.	Y
To override veto of second Public Works Bill.	Y
Area Redevelopment Bill	Y
To eliminate authorization of Hanford generating facilities.	Y
Amendment eliminating Burns Creek Dam from Public Works Authorization	N
Vote to recommit River Basin Author.	N
Vote to consider ride raising REA interest rate to 3 percent.	N
Passage of River Basic Authorization.	Y
To kill amendment prohibiting regulatory agencies from requiring utilities to pass along to consumers savings from investment tax credits.	Y
To agree to amendment of above legislation.	N
To exempt electric cooperatives from FPC jurisdiction.	Y
Total Votes	15
Number Favorable	12
Number Unfavorable	3
Percentage Unfavorable	80

Gubernatorial Candidates

(Continued from page 7)

AMERICAN PARTY

Arlis Pettyjohn

Arlis Pettyjohn of Boonville. State chairman of American Party. Born Oct. 5, 1937, Yadkin County. Graduate Boonville High. Has completed several military courses and several industrial courses, some of these through Industrial Extension Ser-



vice School of Engineering, N.C. State University. Employed by Chatham Manufacturing Co., Elkin, as supervisor of supply department. Served nine years in N.C. National Guard, much of it as an instructor. Before becoming state chairman served as American Party chairman for Yadkin County and as party's Fifth Congressional District chairman. Married, two children.

Arlis Pettyjohn submitted this statement:

"I have been receiving REA electrical service for many years and I appreciate the fine service we have

received. I feel that I can best sum up my feelings on the N.C. Utilities Commission by this statement. I am opposed to anyone having a monopoly upon any business or service.

"It is essential that we have competition if we are to meet the needs of our people. Electric cooperatives should have the right to generate and transmit electric power."

Bruce E. Burleson of Charlotte:
Reply not received.



Mrs. John A. Winfield stands with Mrs. Ruth Cherry (left) and Mrs. Rachel Smith (right) at a women's luncheon during the Midyear Meeting of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation. Mrs. Cherry is chairman and Mrs. Smith vice-chairman of the statewide North Carolina EMC Women's Committee.



Mrs. Winfield, speaking at the women's luncheon, told women to become interested, informed and involved in the political process to bring about the changes they desire.

YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD WOMAN DOWN

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited by Brenda Sargent

Mrs. John A. Winfield, the first woman in North Carolina to be appointed to the State Board of Assessment, a National Democratic Committeewoman, active churchwoman and community leader, and the mother of four children is a strong believer in women and their power to get things done. She is also one of the most charming spokesmen in the women's Equal Rights Movement. With great wit and a sparkle in her eyes she says, "Women are on the move now. They have been held down long enough, but they aren't going to stand by and be trampled on any longer."

"We wished that we had the right to vote; now that we do have that right, I think we should vote. We wished that we would have more women candidates running for office. Now that we are beginning to see them come on the horizon, I think they should run for office. We wished that we had equal rights. The time is coming in the very near future when women will have equal rights."

Mary Winfield feels that it is through the political process that women can change or alter the whole course of affairs. She tells them the time has come for them to make a choice -- either to continue to sit at home and complain or get out and create the issues.

"There are three steps every woman must take if she is to help create the issues. Number one, and the most important, is to become **interested** in the whole political process. If we are interested, we will become **informed** and after we are informed, then we will become **involved**."

Mrs. Winfield cites the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) as an example of a current issue that women can play a large part in. This is a proposed amendment to the Constitution that states, "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States Government or any State on account of sex."

"Did you know," Mrs. Winfield asks, "that according to English Common Law, which was in effect when our Constitution was written, women were not regarded as persons under the law, except for the suffrage movement, and that the U.S. Constitution is still interpreted for women as it was in the days of George Washington? You talk about getting things done?"

"Did you know that in the 50 years since U.S. women won the vote, the people of the nation, men and women alike have been led to believe that full equality for our women came with the vote -- that if women don't have full equality it's their fault for not taking advantage of their opportunities?"

"It is true that State laws and a few Federal laws have progressively reflected a little more equality for women; however, the U.S. Constitution has never been changed or interpreted by the Supreme Court to assure women the equal protection of the laws."

"The Equal Rights (for Men and Women) Amendment must be passed to up date our Constitution in order to unequivocally cover women. ERA passed in the House of Representatives by the overwhelming majority of 354-23 on October 12, 1971."

"I think that it is a shame that women have to beg for an amendment to the Constitution to give them equal rights."

"I feel that I am equal to any man. God created woman out of the rib of Adam -- out of his side to walk as his

equal, not out of his foot to be walked on. Out of his side under his arm to be protected. Out of his side next to his heart to be loved. Yes, ladies, I am equal and proud to be a woman."

"I hope you won't misconstrue or misinterpret what I am going to say. I hope that you won't call me a heretic but I have ambivalent feelings about some of the movements underway in America today. A weakness in our system is that we are suffering from SEPARATITUS -- separated or divided into too many groups."

"I won't attempt to name all of these groups that are working at cross purposes. Some are very militaristic; this I don't like. We have organized the National Women's Caucus, and the first statewide Women's Caucus was held recently in Durham. The objectives are good. The women are trying to get more women involved in politics as candidates, delegates to each of the National Conventions, and more women on boards and commissions. In March the blacks will have an all black caucus with probably the same goals and objectives. I presume the youth will be inclined to have an all youth caucus with similar goals, and then our senior citizens might want to have an all senior caucus."

"We need to work together, not separately, if we are going to win elections and change issues. All of these groups are interrelated and must stand together. We should be able to sit down together and listen with an open mind to each other's problems, then put into action those things which will help all peoples to better themselves and their standard of living."

"Times have changed and it is time for us to change our attitudes toward women candidates. If they are qualified, let's support them and elect them."

"Let's get registered to vote. In 1968, 1,858,987 women (43%) were registered to vote. If you have not registered so that you can vote, then you have no right to complain if taxes are too high, schools are overcrowded, highways need repairing, the war continues, or about busing, social service programs, poverty, proper housing, crime in the streets, or the cost of food. These are issues that concern us not just as individuals, but the very lives of our families. Remember that politics begin with our vote for bond issues, County, State or Federal candidates. Vote for or against, but vote!"

"I started in my own precinct ringing doorbells, making telephone calls, carrying people to the polls and babysitting. I served as precinct chairman for several years and later as county vice-chairman. Because of my interest, and devotion to the Democratic Party, I was selected as National Committeewoman for North Carolina."

"But ladies, don't expect to start at the top. Work your way up. Start where you are -- at the precinct level. That is where the action is -- that is where the elections are won. If you want to become a delegate to the National Conventions, you need to get involved at the precinct level. It is at this level that delegates are selected for the county convention, and from that convention go on to the district, then state conventions. The more you will give of yourself the more you will get in return -- and the "political bug" will have bitten you."

"Ladies, this is what we must do: get into politics ourselves, get interested, get informed and get involved."



KITCHEN CORNER

Five Cup Salad

This month while going over all the recipes you have sent in, I started noticing how many sweet, rich desserts are submitted — almost 100%. Then this recipe for “Five Cup Salad” caught my eye. It’s simple, it’s fresh, it’s light AND it’s healthy. Best of all, it’s one of those marvelous recipes that inspire you to create many variations. A few suggestions that come to my mind are to add strawberries, grapefruit sections, cherries — any fresh tart fruit in season. Perhaps instead of sour cream and coconut, you might try honey and plain yogurt. Whatever you do come up with, it is sure to be an easy way to serve fresh fruit to your family.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe, your family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

*Submitted by Mrs. Velt L. Barber, Rt. 1,
Box 287-E, Stanfield, N. C. 28163.*

Five Cup Salad

- 1 cup shredded coconut
- 1 cup pineapple chunks, drained
- 1 cup small marshmallows
- 1 cup mandarin oranges, drained
- 1 cup sour cream

Put all ingredients in mixing bowl and mix well. Pack in molds and put in refrigerator over night. Serve as appetizer to a meat plate (good with ham) or as a dessert with some lemon cookies. Makes 8 servings.



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POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

Snow In the Night

A hushed stillness lives over the place
Everything is pure and white,
Covered by new fallen snow
That came softly in the night.
Proud trees bow beneath its weight
Sees its heaps down the lane
Transformed boulders into clean white beds
Scattered some on the window pane
A high pale sun looks briefly down
Upon this winter day,
Changing diamonds to colored jewels
Then haughtily turns away.

Marie Preswell
Sugar Grove

A Mother's Wish

Linger on, my child, I say.
Please don't go, I plead, I pray.
For I've not seen you in so long
That your visit I would prolong.
I have no one and need you.
You're my heart, my soul — it's true!
I've searched for us so many years
And found nothing but worry and tears.
Don't forget me, please, my own
And my arms, so old and drawn.
Hear me, child, I weep, I cry.
Leave me now and I shall die.

Sherry Sargent
Rockingham

Harker's Island Fisherman

It's just a small village
At the edge of the sea,
But it's home to good people
As you might agree.

There's nets stretched on pilings,
There's boats at each dock,
It's boots on back porches
Where the tide is their clock.

Where men put to sea
In weather fair or foul;
Out beyond thundering breakers
Where stormy winds howl.

It's "Out with that net" men.
Or "Look for the signs."
It's patiently mending
Long yards of net twine.

There's aching back muscles
With calloused hands too
It's "Lots more work, men
Before this haul is through."

It's knowing the waters,
Each marsh, channel or bay.
It's knowing that right moment
To head out or stay.

It's sweeping the horizon,
Yes, ears strained for a clue:

Of genuine worry
When boats are overdue.

It's "Call, if you need me,
I'll do what I can."
It's a 'mess' of fresh fish
For a neighbor who lost her own man.

It's out with the stew pots
As the boats come in sight;
There's going to be fresh seafood
On their plates tonight.

Donald L. Jackson
Harker's Island

North Carolina Mountains

I am from Ohio, the Buckeye State.
And from North Carolina, I found my mate.
When I first saw these mountains high,
To my home state, I said good-by.
True we've roamed around, from place to place.

We went to Florida, the Sunshine State.
We soon missed the mountains and our friends,
So we are back in North Carolina again.

Ada Harding
Connelly Springs

Love

Love should be what we are
The product of time,
Tears and pain.
Love should be what we have,
Each other surviving
Through all these things.

Jennette Walker
Rt. 1, Shannon

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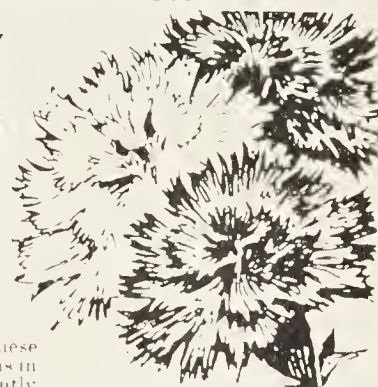
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- Name _____
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IT'S YOUR ZOO

Lord, give me knowledge.

Help me to understand that life on earth

is part of an awe-inspiring pattern with man the chief steward.

Lord, teach me my proper place . . .

And give me the wisdom to know that if our environment fails wildlife, then I too am doomed.

From "A Prayer for Americans"
National Wildlife Federation

By Marcia H. Constantino
North Carolina Zoo Authority

Several months ago, a group of young Tar Heels was invited to participate in a teen forum on priorities. Most agreed that better schools and higher pay for teachers rated top spots on the priority list. "What about the state zoo as a top priority?" asked one teenager. "Absolutely not!" was the general response. Most of the young people thought that a state zoo would be a good thing to have, but definitely not top priority.

The people in charge of "putting the zoo together" are the first to admit that a state zoo is not an absolute necessity. But then neither are soft drinks, stock car races, movies, horse shows, ski weekends, basketball games, nor jazz concerts real necessities, nor are any of a dozen other forms of family entertainment. Yet all North Carolinians attend various events of these kinds, and they usually pay well for the privilege of being entertained.

They get what they pay for — pure entertainment and little else.

So how will the state zoo be different from any of a dozen other recreational attractions?

The North Carolina Zoological Park will be unique — not just in North Carolina but in the whole country — for a number of reasons.

First, it will be the first state zoo in the nation and the largest when completed in the summer of 1975. Located on Randolph County's scenic 1300-acre Purgatory Mountain site, the North Carolina Zoological Park will also be the first rural zoo in the nation. And two-thirds of the state's population will be able to drive there in 90 minutes.

Secondly, the zoological park will offer something for everyone above and beyond its obvious recreational and entertainment merits. The zoo will benefit the entire state through its economic impact and through its specially planned educational, research, and conservation programs.

As an income producer, the zoological park will boost the state's economy directly and indirectly in many ways. An in-depth study by the Research Triangle Institute shows that \$64 million for business and personal incomes and from state tax revenue will be returned directly to the state during the first ten years of the zoo's operation. In addition, 120 full-time and 100 part-time jobs with an annual payroll of over \$700,000 will be created within the zoo itself.

Zoo going is a favorite and profitable American pastime. Over 100 million Americans visited this country's 115 major zoos last year. Three million more tourists will be visiting the state zoo by 1985 . . . because the zoo is here. The modest \$1-\$1.25 admission charge will make the zoo a reality for visitors on every financial level, and will provide money to operate and maintain the zoological park.

Because the zoo will be a buyer of goods and services, individuals and businesses throughout the state — contractors, insurance companies, building materials supplies, food vendors, trucking companies, to name a few — will profit also from this new market.

Tar Heel farmers will be involved in the zoo business, too. They will have an additional small market for their animal and vegetable products. North Carolina is a major producer of many agricultural products which make up the diets of zoo animals. Raw sweet potatoes are a favorite and major food for the primates — gorillas, monkeys, baboons, and orangutans. Elephants, hippos, rhinos, giraffes, and a score of other animals consume great quantities of forage and grains. A single African elephant, for example, eats 150 pounds of hay, 20 pounds of oats, and 145 pounds of vegetables every day. Reptiles and some predatory birds dine on poultry products. The great cats including lions, tigers, leopards, and jaguars thrive on red meat. The N.C.



In the United States alone, over 130 animal species are threatened with extinction, including the bald eagle, our national symbol. Several endangered species native to North Carolina are the American alligator, southern bald eagle, golden eagle, brown pelican, osprey, mountain lion, and bog turtle.

It's a fact of nature that plants, animals, and man must depend upon each other for mutual survival. Loss of precious animal life could very well upset the natural balance of things and seriously affect man's future life on earth.

Through protection and breeding programs for endangered species and other animal species headed in that direction, the North Carolina Zoological Park will join the rank of zoos already dedicated to saving our vanishing animal populations.

The North Carolina Zoological Park will be designed to be barless and cageless. Animals will live in man-made "homes" almost identical to their native habitats. They will be separated from zoo visitors and each other by invisible dry or water moats or by dense barrier plantings. In addition, a portion of the park will be set aside for "open plains" areas of 20-60 acres each where herds of antelopes or zebras can run free while visitors stay "caged" in cars, electric buses, or on a monorail system.

The income to the state treasury in the form of revenues will be available for other worthy projects including better school facilities and higher teacher pay. The zoo will provide new dimensions in education and research by implementing programs for the general public good. Ecologists will see that they and the zoo are working toward a common goal, that of preserving the natural environment.

Whatever the priority, the North Carolina Zoological Park will be able in some small way, either directly or indirectly, to benefit the state's 5 million citizens.

Zoo will follow the lead of many other successful zoos who have substituted hard-to-get horsemeat rations for low-grade beef not up to standard for human consumption.

Commercial fishermen will be able to supply the zoo with "trash" fish for sea lions, seals, walruses, and penguins. In 1970 alone, 20 tons of fish including croaker, butterfish, and porgies were landed by the state's fishermen for use as animal food — and the zoo animals haven't even arrived yet.

By observing the behavior of animals, zoo visitors will learn about a fascinating world, a world many North Carolinians know about only through books, movies, and television. Man, too, is an animal. Watching lions, monkeys, giraffes playing, courting, nesting, and protecting their young, man can draw direct comparisons to his own behavior. Planners for the zoological park expect to design zoo education programs for schools throughout the state. In addition, a mobile unit carrying a collection of small animals will bring the zoo to those citizens — the mentally and physically handicapped in hospitals — who probably would not be able to visit the zoo.



Purgatory Mountain site in Randolph County — home of future North Carolina Zoological Park

Cooperative Family Honored

Morris and Shirley Shambley and their three children, Patricia 12, Catherine 10 and Bradley 2, were honored by the Farmers Cooperative Council of North Carolina as the Outstanding Young Family for Rural Leadership and Development for 1971.

The award, presented at the Council's 37th annual meeting, is based on voluntary leadership and service in a rural area. The Shambleys won it for their leadership in promoting cooperatives.

The Shambleys are members of Piedmont EMC, FCX, Central Carolina Farmers, Dairymen Inc., the N.C. State Grange, Farm Bureau and other rural, civic and church organizations. During the meeting G.B. DeLoatche of Durham was re-elected president of the Council and Cecil E. Viverette of Lenoir was re-elected vice president. Harry B. Caldwell is executive vice president and Charles D. Colvard

secretary. DeLoatche is general manager of Central Carolina Farmers. Viverette is general manager of Blue Ridge EMC.

Speakers at the meeting included REA Administrator David A. Hamil, Governor Edward A. Jaenke of the Farm Credit Administration, Dean J.E. Legates of the N.C. State U. School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, State Agriculture Commission Jim Graham and Caldwell.

Hamil said cooperatives have contributed to the growth and progress of North Carolina's rural areas.

"North Carolina has fared well," he said, "because it could bring a great number of agencies and talents to bear on the tasks of economic development. People from the rural electric and telephone cooperatives have worked alongside representatives of big corporations and public agencies in successful development projects..."

Three internal factors have contri-

buted to the growth and expansion of REA-financed electric and telephone systems, Hamil added. "They are," he said, "quality of management, quality of service and timely system planning. Your North Carolina cooperatives score high in all three."

Jaenke urged rural leaders to strengthen their cooperatives and work together to increase their political influence. He commended the Farmer Cooperative Council for helping win passage of the 1971 Farm Credit Act and said the outcome of the legislation showed what farmers, farm organizations and cooperatives can achieve "when they set their minds to a task and work together."

Graham challenged cooperatives leaders to work together to improve the marketing of North Carolina's agricultural products. Orderly, sound marketing practices are essential, the State Agriculture Commissioner said, if we are to become "price makers instead of price takers."

Caldwell told the Council farming is a key factor in the nation's economy. "It has a major effect on the total economy," he said. "Consequently farming is the foundation on which rural development and economic growth must be built."



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The Perils of a *Managed* Economy

In terms of the national economy, "managed" is an euphemism for "manipulated." By manipulating economic factors, the federal government can make things look brighter than they are, which creates financial problems for state and local governments. In North Carolina's case it means the State must set priorities and plan realistically for the future or face even greater problems.

By G.A. Jones, Jr.

State Revenue Commissioner

A cold fact of American economic life today is that the Federal Government exercises "management" of the national economy. Control over interest rates, wages, and prices is designed to affect the amount of money in circulation, of course, and thus to spur the economy or slow down the rate of inflationary growth.

Even the present Federal Budget is designed with one aspect of control in mind. In theory, the total amount of Federal spending during the 1972 fiscal year is set at an amount which could be realized from Federal taxation if the ideal employment level (fewer than 4% unemployed) was reached.

Practice doesn't necessarily follow theory, however; the Federal Budget for this year and next isn't limited to that "full-employment" revenue level. Although it was first advertised that the deficit might be only \$8 or \$10 billion, it actually will be over \$38 billion for this year alone — and some \$25 billion for next — and, as we all are painfully aware, unemployment hovers at the 6% figure instead of the dreamed of 4%.

In my view, setting the Federal budget on the basis of such a wishful theory — "We could be here, if only this and that would happen!" is unrealistic, an incomprehensively childish fiscal fantasy, totally unbecoming the most viable economic power in the world! "If only we had full employment" doesn't speak with much authority for fiscal responsibility, and a planned deficit of \$38 billion isn't impressive as an argument to reduce inflation, no matter who does the speaking.

The real fact is, a \$38 billion deficit translates into every person in this country having his personal debt to the government increased by \$185 for

this one year. This is to be added to the already staggering debt of \$1,995 each of us already owes to pay off the government's debt."

A secondary effect of the Federal "management" of the economy is that felt by state and local governments whose services must be rendered within the incomes available, regardless of the changes in costs such "management" entail. Perhaps a safeguard might be provided in a period of expanding economic activity when such controls are exercised through the creation and use of a sizeable reserve to be drawn upon to meet varying costs.

Most state and local governments do not have such reserves. Indeed, North Carolina, by law, must maintain a balance between revenues and expenditures, collecting no more than is needed to meet appropriations, and limiting expenditures to the amount collected.

A "happy accident" of recent years has allowed her to accumulate "credit balances" primarily because the economy expanded at a faster rate than the General Assembly had anticipated, resulting in more tax revenues than had been planned upon. The excess of actual revenue collections over the amounts anticipated has, in recent years, been made available for new services, as established by the next General Assembly. However, it would be folly to expect our past good fortune to be endlessly repeated.

The general slowdown in the rate of economic growth, and the increasing costs of continuing to render services provided by past legislatures will tend to reduce, and ultimately erase, the large credit balances we have heretofore enjoyed.

When that happens — as in this period of inflated prices and slowing growth it must — our State will have to face the hard fact that we will not be able to continue present programs — not to mention creating new ones — without providing additional revenues to pay for them.

North Carolina is still in comparative favorable position, because she must stay balanced. But, with the margin of "credit balances" narrowing,

she still must look ahead. She must plan now for what needs to be done, what can be curtailed, and how she can pay for it. And — the time is growing short. Planning, now, must be the central theme for State Government for the future.

Let me insert a word of caution here. I am not speaking of planning in the context of preparing a shopping list — or of stating in calendar order the things agencies would like to see done. To do so would be to extend our folly, postponing the facing of reality. I speak of the need to initiate plans to meet these needs in the order of their importance, separating the crises from the merely desirable activities. I speak of the need to begin funding, now, for the programs which will become vital to our satisfactory existence in North Carolina, when the crises do arrive.

For example, we can continue our present rate of polluting water and air, of building wide paved highways, of crowding inmates into correctional institutions, of draining our marshes, of increasing our water and power consumption, of adding to our population — all of these things and more — only so long. But, how long needs to be computed now, and remedies devised to meet the result when we have gotten there.

This is the kind of planning of which I speak. And this planning must be done to meet the problems, which *will* arrive without regard to Federal economic management. The job by our state and local governments must still be done.

Funding will be made more difficult to plan for as this uncertainty of future availability is increased through inconsistent use of economic controls.

But, if the impetus toward still further inflation continues to be provided by deficit spending which increases our debt, by on-again off-again wage controls, by budgeting based upon hopeful wishes of a lower rate of unemployment, then the state and local governments' planning becomes doubly difficult and the possibility of financing to meet future crises becomes increasingly uncertain in proportion.

HALE

Speak of the Devil

Two youngsters were walking home from Sunday School after having been taught a lesson about the devil.

"What do you think about all that devil stuff?" asked one.

"Well," replied the other thoughtfully, "you know how Santa Claus turned out. It's probably just your dad."

Mechanization

The store owner sold a truck farmer a power saw that he guaranteed would cut down over fifteen trees a day — as many as any one person could handle. A week later, a very unhappy, worn out farmer came back to report that the power saw must be faulty — it averaged only three trees a day.

The store owner picked up the saw and pulled the starter cord to start the engine. The saw promptly revved up into its loud whine.

"Hey!" demanded the startled farmer. "What's that noise?"

Experienced

Little Johnny had swallowed a dime and his mother ran screaming to the street for help. A stranger passing by and hearing the mother's story ran into the house, seized the child by the heels, gave him a few shakes, and the coin rolled out on to the floor.

The grateful mother thanked the stranger. "You certainly knew what to do. Are you a doctor?" she asked.

"No, madam," he replied, "I work for the Internal Revenue Department."

Efficiency Expert

"My husband," explained Mrs. Brown, "is an efficiency expert for a large company."

"Imagine that," said Mrs. Jones. "But what does an efficiency expert do?"

Mrs. Brown gave the matter some thought. "Well, I'm not sure I can describe it exactly, but when I do it, he calls it nagging."

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This question was submitted by Teresa Rivera of 116 Elizabeth Street, Havelock. Teresa is a junior and a cheerleader at Havelock Senior High. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jules C. Rivera.

If you have a good answer or question, send it to the TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself, your parents' name and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. For each question and answer used, the sender will receive \$5.

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Consumer News

This article has been prepared with the assistance of the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

SPECIAL OFFERS NOT ALWAYS A BARGAIN. The Consumer Protection Division wants to caution state residents to be wary of notices of free prizes and discounts received in the mail. A questionable special offer mailing sent by Southeastern Enterprises, an out-of-state home improvement company, has just come to our attention. There is a notice that you have been "chosen" to receive a free gift and your "lucky" number is listed.

The leaflet was addressed to "Postal Patron, Rural or Star Route Box Holder." In bold letters on the front it said, "Free Bonus Gift." If the number falls within one of three groups, the recipient supposedly gets a "discount" of either \$100, \$200, or \$260. However, the number on the card we examined was identical to several others we know of, and they all fell within the "Grand Prize" category.

At one place on the leaflet, the regular price for aluminum siding was listed as \$499 for 1,200 square feet, and elsewhere on the leaflet it lists a price of \$499 for 1,000 square feet.

Included in the mailing is a postage-paid reply card which exclaims in bold lettering, "This is a limited offer!! Mail this card within five days to become eligible for the savings!!" However, there isn't a date to be seen anywhere. The card to be returned calls for a person's name, address, telephone number, and has a place to indicate when the individual is usually at home.

Other similar mailings in the past turned out to be a version of the old "bait and switch" game. The salesman will visit a home and try to sell a much more expensive job than the one advertised, downgrading the special offer, and

explaining why the more expensive item would be a better deal.

All in all, there are enough contradictions and questionable claims present in this mailing to give cause for extreme caution. We want North Carolina consumers to be aware of the possible dangers involved in giving money prior to receiving satisfactory goods or services from companies who advertise only through the mail and who do not have an established reputation in an area. Before signing a contract, get an estimate from a reliable local firm if possible. You should also be aware that many of these notices of free gifts and special offers are just a means of getting the salesman inside your home.

MERCHANTS AND CUSTOMER FIND HELP IN SETTLING DISPUTE. The Consumer Protection Division often acts as mediator in disputes between merchants and customers where no apparent fraud or misrepresentation occurred. We do not try to decide the issue for either of the parties or attempt to force them to take specific action. Sometimes we are simply able to open an avenue of communication between the parties and they go on from there.

A good example is the case of a young Winston-Salem couple who filed a complaint about a used car dealer. The couple told us that three days after they bought the car it would not start. They paid \$38.70 to have the car repaired. They believed the dealer should pay for the repairs. We wrote to the dealer to notify him we had received a complaint against him and asked for his position on the matter. The response was a personal visit to Raleigh to discuss the problem from a representative of a long-established dealership. We were told that the company had been in business in Winston-Salem for many years without a complaint about business practice. The company was aware of the information given to us about the complaint and believes is a fine business reputation.

We were happy to be able to offer some neutral ground on which the two parties could work out their problem. In this case, we think they were both satisfied with the outcome.



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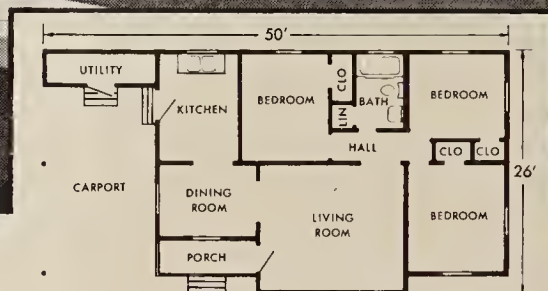


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